PATENTS

? show files

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200973
        (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters
File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2009/Jul(Updated 091030)
        (c) 2009 JPO & JAPIO
```

? ds

```
Set     Items   Description
S1      615413  (BIOLOGIC? OR ZOOLOGIC? OR PHYSIOLOGIC? OR BODY OR
BODILY OR ANATOMIC? OR PATIENT? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PEOPLE? ? OR PATRON?
? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR USER? ?)(5N)(DATA OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR SIGNAL? ? OR
INFORMATION? ? OR INFO OR DATAPOINT? ? OR SPEC OR SPECS OR SPECIFICS OR
TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP OR TEMPS OR PULSE? ? OR GLUCOSE)
S2       28366  FEVER? ?
S3       30387  BLOOD()(SUGAR? ? OR COUNT? ? OR LEVEL? ? OR PRESSURE?
?)
S4          38  VITALS
S5       13537  (THYROID OR HORMONE OR HORMONAL? OR STRESS OR
GLUCOSE)(3N) (LEVEL? ? OR AMOUNT? ?)
S6       18873  (HEART OR HEARTS OR HEARTBEAT? ? OR BREATH? OR PULSE? ?
OR RESPIRAT?)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S7      230799  DIABET? OR FLU OR INFLUENZA? ? OR FLUS OR HIV OR
HUMAN()IMMUNO()DEFICIENC? OR HUMAN()IMMUNODEFICINEC? OR
ACQUIRED()IMMUNE()DEFICIENC? OR MALARIA? OR CANCER? ? OR ALLERGY OR
ALLERGIES OR HAYFEVER? ? OR HAY()FEVER? ? OR HYPERTENSION? ? OR
HYPERTENSION? ? OR PANDEM? OR EPIDEM? OR OUTBREAK? ?
S8      861828  S1:S7
S9        5373  MORTALIT? OR MORBIDIT?
S10     865526  S8 OR S9
        LIMITALL S10
S11      55065  PREVALENCE OR INCIDENCE OR DISTRIBUT?
```

22/25,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.

0019526797 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2009-N95064/200964
**Apparatus for reconverting physical quantity e.g. stress, has color level data
correction module that corrects color level data when values corresponding to color
level data does not correspond to color level change rule**
Patent Assignee: TOYOTA JIDOSHA KK (TOYT)
Inventor: KINOSHITA K

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)				
Patent Number	**Kind**	**Date**	**Update**	**Type**
JP 2009216632	A	20090924	200964	B

Local Applications (no., kind, date): JP 200862514 A 20080312
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 200862514 A 20080312

Alerting Abstract JP A

NOVELTY - A color level data-acquisition unit (24) acquires color level data from the color level **distribution map**. A color level data correction module (26) corrects color level data when the values corresponding to the color level data does not correspond to the color level change rule. A physical-quantity reconversion module (28) carries-out inverse transformation of the corrected color level data to a physical quantity using the color level physical-quantity inverse-transformation formula.

USE - Apparatus for reconverting physical quantity such as stress, distortion, speed, acceleration, flow velocity, flow volume density and content rate.

ADVANTAGE - The inverse transformation can be appropriately performed to the color level data from the color level **distribution map**.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block diagram of the physical quantity reconversion apparatus. (Drawing includes non-English language text)

12 CPU
14 Scanner
24 Color level data-acquisition unit
26 Color level data correction module
28 Physical-quantity reconversion module

22/5,K/91 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347: JAPIO

08494281 **Image available**
INFERENCE INFORMATION CREATION DEVICE, INFERENCE DISTRIBUTION MAP CREATION SYSTEM AND INFERENCE INFORMATION CREATION PROGRAM

Pub. No.: 2005-242541 [JP 2005242541 A]
Published: September 08, 2005 (20050908)
Inventor: MURAMATSU KIYOHARU
         MAKINO SATORU
         SUZUKI HIROAKI
Applicant: BROTHER IND LTD
Application No.: 2004-049583 [JP 200449583]
Filed: February 25, 2004 (20040225)
International Class: G06N-005/04

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reflect information inputted by a user in inference information to create the high-accuracy inference information.

SOLUTION: This inference information creation device 1 is connected with a **body** temperature **sensor** 182 **measuring** a **body** temperature of the user, a perspiration **sensor** 183 measuring perspiration, and a heart rate **sensor** 184 measuring a heart rate through an input **detection part** 180, and a **measurement** value from each the **sensor** is acquired. An input panel 181 connected to the input **detection part** 180 is provided with: an intention transmission switch 152 turned on/off to input switch information so as to intentionally input intention of the user by the user oneself; and an inference mode selection switch 153 selecting an arbitrary inference mode from a plurality of inference modes. Based on the **sensor** measurement value and the switch information, the inference information about the user is created by the arbitrary inference mode.

Image available
INFERENCE INFORMATION CREATION DEVICE, INFERENCE DISTRIBUTION MAP CREATION SYSTEM AND INFERENCE INFORMATION CREATION PROGRAM

ABSTRACT
...high-accuracy inference information.

SOLUTION: This inference information creation device 1 is connected with a **body** temperature **sensor** 182 **measuring** a **body** temperature of the user, a perspiration **sensor** 183 measuring perspiration, and a heart rate **sensor** 184 measuring a heart rate through an input **detection part** 180, and a **measurement** value from each the **sensor** is acquired. An input panel 181 connected to the input **detection part** 180 is provided with: an intention transmission switch 152 turned on/off to input switch... ...153 selecting an arbitrary inference mode from a plurality of inference modes. Based on the **sensor** measurement value and the switch information, the inference information about the user is created by... Di01

22/5,K/92 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347: JAPIO

08031764 **Image available**
MAP INFORMATION PROVIDING SYSTEM

Inventor: TANIZAKI MASAAKI
      MARUYAMA KISHIKO
      SHIMADA SHIGERU
Applicant: HITACHI LTD
Application No.: 2002-307547 [JP 2002307547]
Filed: October 22, 2002 (20021022)
International Class: G01C-021/00; G08G-001/137; G09B-029/00; H04B-007/26; H04Q-007/20; H04Q-007/34

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To **distribute map** information whose distribution is requested from a user within a predetermined distribution interval.

SOLUTION: A **map** information providing system has a target amount-of-data value calculation section for calculating a target amount-of-data value for **map** information to be distributed to the user, an amount-of-data reduction rate calculation section for calculating a target reduction rate for the amount of data of the **map** information whose distribution is requested from the user, and an amount-of-data reduction-processing section for reducing the amount of data of the **map** information on the basis of the target reduction rate for the amount of data. The amount-of-data reduction-processing section selects an optimum reduction method out of two or more reduction methods, and reduces the amount of data of the **map** information.

30/25,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0017393526 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2008-C13966/200816
XRPX Acc No: N2008-171631
Map information distribution system has information delivery apparatus that transmits map image of each floor in multi-storey building to mobile phone, when image transmission request is received from mobile phone
Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)
Inventor: SAKATA Y

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)				
Patent Number	**Kind**	**Date**	**Update**	**Type**
JP 2008033043	A	20080214	200816	B

Local Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2006206749 A 20060728
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2006206749 A 20060728

Alerting Abstract JP A

NOVELTY - The **map** information **distribution** system (1) has a generation unit (47) that generates map image of each floor in multi-storey building along with a route **map** indicating present position of **user** and destination position. An **information** delivery apparatus (4) transmits **map** image of each floor to a mobile phone (3), when image transmission request is received from the mobile phone.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for map information delivery method.

USE - **Map** information **distribution** system.

ADVANTAGE - The map image can be transmitted efficiently to the portable terminal such as mobile phone, personal computer (PC) and personal digital assistant (PDA) by using a simple technique.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block diagram of the **map** information **distribution** system. (Drawing includes non-English language text)

1 **Map** information **distribution** system

3 Mobile phone

4 Information delivery apparatus

41 Map information delivery server

47 Generation unit

30/25,K/89 (Item 89 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0009401382 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 1999-337519/199928
XRPX Acc No: N1999-252944
Visual representation of collection of data
Patent Assignee: MAGARSHAK Y (MAGA-I)
Inventor: MAGARSHAK Y

Patent Family (3 patents, 70 countries)				
Patent Number	**Kind**	**Date**	**Update**	**Type**
WO 1999023611	A1	19990514	199928	B
US 5912674	A	19990615	199930	E
AU 199913797	A	19990524	199940	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): WO 1998US23475 A 19981103; US 1997963052 A 19971103; AU 199913797 A 19981103
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1997963052 A 19971103

Alerting Abstract WO A1
NOVELTY - converting graph to two dimensional map and displaying map on computer
USE - For computer display.
ADVANTAGE - Provides complete graphical representation of data. Easy to navigate information. Convenient.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - fig 3 shows a hierarchy of maps representing a system where b is a detail of an area of a, and so on.

Original Publication Data by AuthorityArgentina**Publication No. ...Original Abstracts:**conventional geographical features, these geographical features being used to represent symbolically various aspects of the **data**. The **user** of **the** system **sees** a large-scale **map**, preferably having the **form** of a globe, which represents the entire data collection. By expanding more detailed portions of... ... as a hierarchy of two-dimensional maps displayed on a computer monitor. The data is **used** to generate an **incidence** matrix, representing interrelationships among elements of the data. The matrix is then used to construct... ... conventional geographical features, these geographical features being used to represent symbolically various aspects of the **data** (b, c and d). The **user** of the **system** sees a large-scale **map, preferably** a globe (a), representing the entire data **collection**. By expanding more detailed portions of the **map**, the **user** accesses to a plurality of lower-**level maps**. At the lowest hierarchial level, the user sees **a** simple graph sh owing the interrelationships **among data** elements in the **data** collection (e),allowing the **user** to access basic **data** elements. The invention permits **the user** to analyze **a** large **data** collection, and/or **to** study large sytems.

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File    1:ERIC 1965-2009/Oct
          (c) format only 2009 Dialog
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2009/Nov 12
          (c) format only 2009 Dialog
File    5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2009/Nov W2
          (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation
File 972:EMBASE 1947-2009/Nov 13
          (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.
File   24:CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2009/Dec
          (c) 2009 CSA.
File   35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/Sep
          (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   65:Inside Conferences 1993-2009/Nov 16
          (c) 2009 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File   45:EMCare 2009/Nov W2
          (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.
File   23:CSA Technology Research Database 1963-2009/Oct
          (c) 2009 CSA.
File    2:INSPEC 1898-2009/Nov W2
          (c) 2009 The IET
File    6:NTIS 1964-2009/Nov W4
          (c) 2009 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2009/Nov W1
          (c) 2009 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2009/Oct
          (c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co.
File 136:BioEngineering Abstracts 1966-2007/Jan
          (c) 2007 CSA.
File 163:Ageline(R) 1965-2009/Jun
          (c) format only 2009 Dialog
File 144:Pascal 1973-2009/Nov W3
          (c) 2009 INIST/CNRS
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Set      Items    Description
S1    1634251    (BIOLOGIC? OR ZOOLOGIC? OR PHYSIOLOGIC? OR BODY OR
BODILY OR ANATOMIC? OR PATIENT? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PEOPLE? ? OR PATRON?
? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR USER? ?)(5N)(DATA OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR SIGNAL? ? OR
INFORMATION? ? OR INFO OR DATAPOINT? ? OR SPEC OR SPECS OR SPECIFICS OR
TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP OR TEMPS OR PULSE? ? OR GLUCOSE)
S2     463709    FEVER? ?
S3    1776629    BLOOD()(SUGAR? ? OR COUNT? ? OR LEVEL? ? OR PRESSURE?
?)
S4        318    VITALS
S5     478744    (THYROID OR HORMONE OR HORMONAL? OR STRESS OR
GLUCOSE)(3N)(LEVEL? ? OR AMOUNT? ?)
S6     695263    (HEART OR HEARTS OR HEARTBEAT? ? OR BREATH? OR PULSE? ?
OR RESPIRAT?)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S7    7952599    DIABET? OR FLU OR INFLUENZA? ? OR FLUS OR HIV OR
HUMAN()IMMUNO()DEFICIENC? OR HUMAN()IMMUNODEFICINEC? OR
ACQUIRED()IMMUNE()DEFICIENC? OR MALARIA? OR CANCER? ? OR ALLERGY OR
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ALLERGIES OR HAYFEVER? ? OR HAY()FEVER? ? OR HYPERTENSION? ? OR
HYPERTENSION? ? OR PANDEMIC? ? OR EPIDEMIC? ?
S8    11382939   S1:S7
S9      605285   S8(15N)(MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPED OR MAPPING OR TRACKER? ?
OR GEOGRAPH? OR STATE OR STATES OR TOWN? ? OR CITY OR CITIES OR
CITYWIDE OR WORLDMAP? OR WORLDWIDE OR WORLD OR GLOBAL? OR REGIONAL? OR
COUNTRY OR COUNTRIES OR CARTOGRAPH? OR BUILDINGWIDE OR HOSPITALWIDE OR
SPATIAL? OR COUNTY OR COUNTIES OR VILLAGE OR VILLAGES OR ATLAS OR
ATLASES)
          LIMITALL S9
S10          2   WORLDMAPPER? ?
S11          2   S10 AND S8
S12        273   TRACKER? ?
S13        217   S9()S12
S14      44134   MAP OR MAPS
S15       2143   ATLAS OR ATLASES
S16         14   S13 AND (S14 OR S15)
S17         14   S16 NOT S11
S18         10   S17/2004:2009
S19          4   S17 NOT S18
S20          4   RD  (unique items)
S21       1993   CARTOGRAPH?
S22     110630   PREVALENCE OR INCIDENCE
S23         38   S22()S14
S24         38   S23 AND S8
S25         38   S24 NOT (S16 OR S11)
S26         16   S25/2004:2009
S27         22   S25 NOT S26
S28         12   RD  (unique items)
S29       1214   (SPATIAL? OR SPATIOTEMPORAL?)(3N)(CHART OR CHARTS OR
GRAPH OR GRAPHS OR REPRESENTATION? ? OR SCHEMA? ? OR SCHEMATI? OR
VISUAL?)
S30      67395   STATE(1X)STATE OR COUNTR?(1X)COUNTR? OR REGIONAL? OR
CITY(1X)CITY OR COUNTY(1X)COUNTY OR TOWN(1X)TOWN OR VILLAGE(1X)VILLAGE
OR PLACE(1X)PLACE OR (ZIPCODE? ? OR ZIP()(CODE OR CODES))(1X)(ZIPCODE?
? OR ZIP()(CODE OR CODES)) OR LOCATION(1X)LOCATION OR REGION(1X)REGION
OR FLOOR(1X)FLOOR OR ROOM(1X)ROOM OR WARD(1X)WARD
S31      10573   S8(7N)(S12 OR WEARABLE(3N)COMPUTER? ? OR SENSER? ? OR
SENSOR OR SENSORS OR BIOSENS?R? ? OR DETECT?R? ? OR MONIT?R? ? OR
SCANNER? ? OR (SENSE? ? OR SENSING OR TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR
MONIT?R? OR SCAN OR SCANS OR SCANNING OR SCANNED)(5N)(DEVICE? ? OR
INSTRUMENT? OR IMPLEMENT? ? OR APPARAT? OR APPLIANCE? ? OR SYSTEM? ? OR
ASSEMBL? OR MECHANISM? ? OR MEMBER? ? OR ELEMENT? ? OR TOOL? OR UNIT OR
UNITS OR MODULE? ? OR MICRODEVICE? ? OR PIECE OR PIECES OR PART OR
PARTS OR PORTION? ? OR STRUCTURE? ? OR BODY OR BODIES OR OBJECT? ? OR
ITEM OR ITEMS OR COMPONENT? ?))
S32       1403   S22(3N)(S29 OR S30 OR S21 OR S14 OR S15)
S33         13   S32 AND S31
S34         13   S33 NOT (S24 OR S16 OR S11)
S35          9   S34/2004:2009
S36          4   S34 NOT S35
S37          1   RD  (unique items)
S38      53705   S8(5N)(S29 OR S30 OR S21 OR S14 OR S15)
S39      22433   S8(5N)GEOGRAPH?
S40       1048   S31 AND S38
S41        591   S31 AND S39
S42        354   S31(7N)S39
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S43        414     S31(7N)S14
S44      10004     (S38 OR S39)/TI
S45       3228     S1(5N)S14
S46        106     S45(S)S31
S47        100     S46 NOT (S33 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)
S48         47     S47/2004:2009
S49         53     S47 NOT S48
S50         38     RD  (unique items)
S51        584     S8(5N)S21
S52         12     S51(S)S31
S53         10     S52 NOT (S46 OR S33 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)
S54         10     RD  (unique items)
S55        422     S8(7N)S29
S56          7     S55(S)S31
S57          7     S56 NOT (S52 OR S46 OR S33 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)
S58          6     RD  (unique items)
S59       1204     S8(5N)S15
S60          9     S59(S)S31
S61          9     S60 NOT (S56 OR S52 OR S46 OR S33 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)
S62          5     RD  (unique items)
S63       3148     S1(5N)S30
S64         70     S63(7N)S31
S65         70     S64 NOT (S60 OR S56 OR S52 OR S46 OR S33 OR S24 OR S16
OR S11)
S66         20     S65/2004:2009
S67         50     S65 NOT S66
S68         31     RD  (unique items)
S69      60158     DISTRIBUT?
S70       8337     S39(7N)S69
S71         40     S70(7N)S31
S72         40     S71 NOT (S64 OR S60 OR S56 OR S52 OR S46 OR S33 OR S24
OR S16 OR S11)
S73         23     S72/2004:2009
S74         17     S72 NOT S73
S75         17     RD  (unique items)
S76        851     S38(7N)S69
S77         31     S76 AND S31
S78         27     S77 NOT (S71 OR S64 OR S60 OR S56 OR S52 OR S46 OR S33
OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)
S79         11     S78/2004:2009
S80         16     S78 NOT S79
S81          7     RD  (unique items)
```
? log off

0081633419   **EMBASE No:** 2007066851
Worldmapper: The human anatomy of a small planet

Dorling D.

Department of Geography, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Author email: Daniel.dorling@sheffield.ac.uk
Coresp. Author/Affil: Dorling D.: Department of Geography, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Coresp. Author Email: Daniel.dorling@sheffield.ac.uk

 Document Type: Journal **;** Review **Record Type:** Citation
 Language: English
 Number of References: 12
Medical Descriptors:
* medical literature
anatomy; astronomy; geographic distribution; **malaria**; medical research; review
SECTION HEADINGS:
 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology

37/2/1 (Item 1 from file: 23)

0007682501   IP Accession No: A06-43-41850
A Malaria Information System For Prediction And Monitoring Of Epidemics

Anderson, E C International Space University, Strasbourg, France
Author Email: EdwardAnderson 78@hotmail.com

Conference:
54th International Astronautical Congress , Bremen , Germany , 28 Sept.-3 Oct. 2003

Document Type: Conference Paper
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English
Report No: IAC-03-C.2.08
File Segment: Aerospace & High Technology

Descriptors: Remote sensing; Satellite navigation systems; Telecommunications;

Geographic information systems; Malaria; Epidemics; El Nino; Risk assessment; Environmental monitoring; Prediction analysis techniques; Information **systems**; Climatology; Deforestation; Flooding; Incidence ; Climate
Subj Catg: 43, Earth Resources and Remote Sensing

15411047 **PMID:** 12820942
[Study on the distribution of malaria in Hainan province through spatial local interpolation technique]

Su Yong-qiang; Zhang Zhi-ying; Xu De-zhong; Xi Yun-zhen; Wang Shan-qing; Li Cai-xu
Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Preventive Medicine, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China.
OBJECTIVE: To explore the spatial distribution of **malaria** in Hainan province. METHODS: Maps of spatial distribution on **malaria** incidence in Hainan province from 1995 to 1999 were produced, using a spatial local interpolation technique in the ArcGIS 8.1 software. Cross-validation techniques were used to evaluate the fitness of the distribution maps. RESULTS: The spatial distribution of **malaria** in Hainan province from 1995 to 1999 showed that the incidence of **malaria** in the southern part of Hainan province were higher than that in the north. In the south, the incidence of **malaria** in east coastal areas were higher than that of other parts, especially in Wuzhi and Yingge mountains. The prediction error of the cross-validation indicated that the spatial distribution maps of **malaria** in Hainan had good fitness of **malaria** incidence of Hainan province. CONCLUSION: Spatial local interpolation technique seemed to be promising in describing the spatial distribution of **malaria**.
Tags: Female; Male
Descriptors: *Geographic Information Systems; ***Malaria**--epidemiology--EP ; Adult; China--epidemiology--EP; Data Collection; Humans; **Incidence**; **Maps as Topic**; Middle Aged; Satellite Communications
Record Date Created: 20030624
Record Date Completed: 20041116

15135942 **PMID:** 12588086
Using hierarchical spatial models for cancer control planning in Minnesota (United States).

Short Margaret; Carlin Bradley P; Bushhouse Sally
Division of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, MMC 303, 420 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA.
Cancer causes & control - CCC (Netherlands) Dec 2002 , 13 (10) p903-16 , **ISSN:** 0957-5243--Print **Journal Code:** 9100846
  Contract/Grant No.: 2-R01-ES07750; ES; NIEHS NIH HHS United States; U75/CCU510693; CC; CDC HHS United States
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
OBJECTIVE: Region-specific maps of **cancer** incidence, mortality, late detection rates, and screening rates can be very helpful in the planning, targeting, and coordination of **cancer** control activities. Unfortunately, past efforts in this area have been few, and have not used appropriate statistical models that account for the correlation of rates across both neighboring regions and different **cancer** types. In this article we develop such models, and apply them to the problem of **cancer** control in the counties of Minnesota during the period 1993-1997. METHODS: We use hierarchical Bayesian spatial statistical methods, implemented using modern Markov chain Monte Carlo computing techniques and software. RESULTS: Our approach results in spatially smoothed maps emphasizing either **cancer** prevention or **cancer** outcome for breast, colorectal, and lung **cancer**, as well as an overall map which combines results from these three individual **cancers**. CONCLUSIONS: Our methods enable us to produce a more statistically accurate picture of the geographic distribution of important **cancer** prevention and outcome variables in Minnesota, and appear useful for making decisions regarding targeting **cancer** control resources within the state.
Descriptors: *Models, Statistical; *Neoplasms--epidemiology--EP; *Neoplasms--prevention and control--PC ; Bayes Theorem; Decision Support Techniques; Health Behavior; Humans; **Incidence**; **Maps as Topic**; Markov Chains; Minnesota --epidemiology--EP; Monte Carlo Method; Neoplasm Staging; Neoplasms --mortality--MO
Record Date Created: 20030217
Record Date Completed: 20030520

15088378 **PMID:** 12471334
[How to choose in practice a model to describe the geographic variation of cancer incidence? Example of gastrointestinal cancers from Cote-d'Or]

Comment choisir en pratique le modele permettant de decrire la variation geographique de l'incidence des **cancers**? Exemple des **cancers** digestifs de la Cote-d'Or.
David S; Remontet L; Bouvier A M; Faivre J; Colonna M; Esteve J
Service de Biostatistiques, Bat. 1M, Centre Hospitalier Lyon-Sud, 165, chemin du Grand-Revoyet, 69495 Pierre-Benite Cedex, France. david@lyon.inserm.fr

Document type: English Abstract; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Review
Languages: FRENCH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS; Toxbib
BACKGROUNDS: In epidemiology, standardized Incidence Ratio (SIR) can have large variance and it is then difficult to distinguish random fluctuations from real spatial variations when describing spatial variations in the rate of **cancer**. In this context, hierarchical model produce smoothed relative risks estimations helpful for solving this problem. The main advantage of these methods is to combine information of each geographical area with that obtained from prior assumption on the similarity between geographical sub-units. Nevertheless different assumptions produce different geographical maps of incidence of **cancer**, and the purpose of the present study was the development of a strategy to choose the most satisfactory description of the incidence of digestive **cancer** in a French department. METHODS: The strategy to choose the most satisfactory geographical map depends on the following criteria: variability between geographical sub-units, auto-correlation, and variability within geographical sub-unit. These criteria have been estimated from observed data for each site of **cancer**. RESULTS: This strategy was applied to digestive tract **cancers** diagnosed between 1976 and 1997 in the department of Cote-d'Or, France. High-risk areas were often detected in the urban zone of the department, but without autocorrelation in most cases. CONCLUSION: This strategy permitted to describe **cancers** in very small areas, avoiding to a large extent the danger of focusing on falsely positive high-risk areas. (32 Refs.)
Descriptors: *Gastrointestinal Neoplasms--epidemiology--EP; *Models, Statistical; *Population Surveillance--methods--MT ; Algorithms; Bias (Epidemiology); Decision Trees; Environmental Exposure --adverse effects--AE; Environmental Exposure--analysis--AN; France --epidemiology--EP; Gastrointestinal Neoplasms--etiology--ET;

Geography; Humans; **Incidence**; **Maps as Topic**; Poisson Distribution; Registries; Regression Analysis; Residence Characteristics; Risk; Risk Factors; Space-Time Clustering
Record Date Created: 20021209
Record Date Completed: 20030117

28/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2009 Dialog. All rights reserved.

14974894 **PMID:** 12244035
Mapping disease incidence in suburban areas using remotely sensed data.

Tran Annelise; Gardon Jacques; Weber Sacha; Polidori Laurent
Laboratoire d'Epidemiologie, Institut Pasteur de la Guyane, Cayenne, French Guiana. tran@cayenne.ird.fr
American journal of epidemiology (United States) Oct 1 2002 , 156 (7) p662-8 ,
 ISSN: 0002-9262--Print **Journal Code:** 7910653
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
A method using remotely sensed data was developed to map the incidence of Q **fever** in the vicinity of Cayenne, French Guiana. A satellite image was processed to map land cover and generate a population density index, which was used to determine areas of high disease incidence during the 1996-2000 period. A comparison with results obtained using population census data showed strong concordance between the two **incidence maps**. All high-incidence areas identified using population census data were also detected using remotely sensed data. This demonstrates the potential of remote sensing as a new tool for rapid mapping of disease incidence in epidemiologic surveys.
Descriptors: *Q **Fever**--epidemiology--EP; *Spacecraft ; Disease Outbreaks; French Guiana--epidemiology--EP; Humans; **Incidence**; **Maps as Topic**; Population Density
Record Date Created: 20020923
Record Date Completed: 20021025

28/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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13873002 **PMID:** 10960854
Triple-goal estimates for disease mapping.

Shen W; Louis T A

Eli Lilly and Company, Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, Indiana 46285, USA.
shen@lilly.com
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Maps of regional morbidity and mortality rates play an important role in assessing
environmental equity. They provide effective tools for identifying areas with potentially
elevated risk, determining spatial trend, and formulating and validating aetiological
hypotheses about disease. Bayes and empirical Bayes methods produce stable small-area
rate estimates that retain geographic and demographic resolution. The beauty of the
Bayesian approach lies in its ability to structure complicated models, inferential goals and
analyses. Three inferential goals are relevant to disease mapping and risk assessment: (i)
computing accurate estimates of disease rates in small geographic areas; (ii) estimating
the distribution of disease rates over the region; (iii) ranking the disease rates so that
environmental investigation can be prioritized. No single set of estimates can
simultaneously optimize these three goals, and Shen and Louis propose a set of estimates
that perform well on all three goals. These are optimal for estimating the distribution of
rates and for ranking, and maintain a high accuracy in estimating area-specific rates.
However, the Shen/Louis method is sensitive to choice of priors. To address this issue we
introduce a robustified version of the method based on a smoothed non-parametric
estimate of the prior. We evaluate the performance of this method through a simulation
study, and illustrate it using a data set of county-specific lung **cancer** rates in Ohio.
Copyright 2000 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
Descriptors: *Bayes Theorem; *Epidemiologic Methods; *Lung Neoplasms--mortality--
MO ; Algorithms; Humans; **Incidence**; **Maps as Topic**; Ohio --epidemiology--EP;
Poisson Distribution; Risk Assessment
Record Date Created: 20010228
Record Date Completed: 20010301

28/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)

13131396 **PMID:** 10064915
**[Cholera epidemic in Senegal in 1995-1996: an example of geographic approach to
health]**

L'epidemie de cholera de 1995-1996 au Senegal: un exemple de demarche de geographie
de la sante.
Roquet D; Diallo A; Kodio B; Daff B M; Fenech C; Etard J F
District sanitaire de Fatick, Senegal.

Document type: Comparative Study; English Abstract; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: FRENCH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

There have been many cholera outbreaks in Senegal since 1971. The last outbreak began in the Dakar region in August 1995. It spread to the Diourbel, Fatick, Saint-Louis and Thies regions. In January 1996, the outbreak hit the Niakhar study area in the Fatick region. A team from ORSTOM (the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Cooperation) has been recording demographic events in this area for almost 15 years. The geographic approach is based on the automated mapping of cholera in hamlets and villages. Such studies investigate the factors determining the spread of diseases, within the context of land use. Three sets of data were used: demographic data that had been routinely collected and were available from a database, digitized maps and epidemiological data from a surveillance system set up to monitor the outbreak. A series of **incidence maps**, over time and on various scales, were generated using specialized software. The maps were analyzed and the outbreak was found to be heterogeneous over time. There were two waves of the outbreak and differences according to age and gender. The degree of heterogeneity depended on the place of residence. Heterogeneity was probably determined by village size, roads and the concentration of inhabitants within hamlets, which is roughly equivalent to the number of people per bore hole. These preliminary results suggest that further research is necessary, looking at different geographical scales (e.g. households, districts and regions). Qualitative studies of water use and the organization of the water supply are also required.
Tags: Female; Male
Descriptors: *Cholera--epidemiology--EP; *Disease Outbreaks ; Adolescent; Adult; Age Factors; Child; Child, Preschool; Cohort Studies; Humans; Infant; Infant, Newborn; Middle Aged; Seasons; Senegal --epidemiology--EP; Topography, Medical
Record Date Created: 19990322
Record Date Completed: 19990322

28/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

12572589 **PMID:** 9351140
A study of the breast cancer dynamics in North Carolina.

Christakos G; Lai J J
Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-7400, USA.

This work is concerned with the study of breast **cancer** incidence in the State of North Carolina. Methodologically, the current analysis illustrates the importance of spatiotemporal random field modelling and introduces a mode of reasoning that is based on a combination of inductive and deductive processes. The composite space/time analysis utilizes the variability characteristics of incidence and the mathematical features of the random field model to fit it to the data. The analysis is significantly general and can efficiently represent non-homogeneous and non-stationary characteristics of breast **cancer** variation. Incidence predictions are produced using data at the same time period as well as data from other time periods and disease registries. The random field provides a rigorous and systematic method for generating detailed maps, which offer a quantitative description of the incidence variation from place to place and from time to time, together with a measure of the accuracy of the **incidence maps**. Spatiotemporal mapping accounts for the geographical locations and the time instants of the incidence observations, which is not usually the case with most empirical Bayes methods. It is also more accurate than purely spatial statistics methods, and can offer valuable information about the breast **cancer** risk and dynamics in North Carolina. Field studies could be initialized in high-rate areas identified by the maps in an effort to uncover environmental or life-style factors that might be responsible for the high risk rates. Also, the **incidence maps** can help elucidate causal mechanisms, explain disease occurrences at a certain scale, and offer guidance in health management and administration.
Tags: Female
Descriptors: *Breast Neoplasms--epidemiology--EP; *Models, Statistical; *Topography, Medical--methods--MT ; Automatic Data Processing; Causality; Cross-Sectional Studies; Forecasting; Humans; Incidence; Longitudinal Studies; North Carolina--epidemiology--EP; Registries--statistics and numerical data--SN; Space-Time Clustering; Stochastic Processes; Time Factors
Record Date Created: 19980204
Record Date Completed: 19980204

28/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

15406713   **Biosis No.:** 200000125026
Hepatocarcinoma in the tropics

Author: Klotz F (Reprint); Debonne J M; Richecoeur M

Author Address: Service de pathologie digestive, HIA Clermont Tonnerre, 29240, Brest Naval, France**France

Abstract: Hepatocarcinoma is an important scourge in the tropics where it represents a major cause of mortality by **cancer**. It is often lately diagnosed and the only therapeutic means of fighting it are palliative. The determining factors of hepatic carcinogenesis are dominated by the hepatitis B virus, the global **prevalence map** of which traces that of liver **cancer**. There is a genetic susceptibility in the occurrence of this **cancer**. Other factors are important or adjuvant: hepatitis C virus, alcohol, an excess of iron and aflatoxin, which has proven mutagenic effects. Only the suppression of the principal factor (hepatitis B virus) by mass vaccination may reduce the prevalence of this tumor which is decimating the young population in these developing countries.

Registry Numbers: 64-17-5: alcohol; 7439-89-6: iron
DESCRIPTORS:
Major Concepts: Gastroenterology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Oncology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Epidemiology--Population Studies
Biosystematic Names: Flaviviridae--Positive Sense ssRNA Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hepadnaviridae--DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
Organisms: hepatitis C virus (Flaviviridae)--pathogen; hepatitis B virus (Hepadnaviridae)--pathogen; human (Hominidae)--patient
Organisms: Parts Etc: liver--digestive system
Common Taxonomic Terms: Positive Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses; DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses; Microorganisms; Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
Diseases: hepatitis B virus infection--digestive system disease, viral disease; hepatitis C virus infection--digestive system disease, viral disease; hepatocarcinoma--digestive system disease, neoplastic disease, diagnosis, prevention, risk factors
Mesh Terms: Hepatitis B (MeSH); Hepatitis C (MeSH); Carcinoma, Hepatocellular (MeSH)
Chemicals & Biochemicals: aflatoxin; alcohol--consumption; iron
Methods & Equipment: hepatitis B virus vaccination--immunologic method
Geographical Name: Africa (Ethiopian region); Asia (Palearctic region)
Miscellaneous Terms: Concept Codes: mortality; palliation; tropics; young population
Concept Codes:
10069 Biochemistry studies - Minerals
12504 Pathology - Diagnostic
14004 Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry

14006 Digestive system - Pathology
24004 Neoplasms - Pathology, clinical aspects and systemic effects
33506 Virology - Animal host viruses
34502 Immunology - General and methods
36006 Medical and clinical microbiology - Virology
 37052 Public health: epidemiology - Communicable diseases
 37054 Public health: epidemiology - Organic diseases and neoplasms
 37056 Public health: epidemiology - Miscellaneous
Biosystematic Codes:
03615 Flaviviridae
 03301 Hepadnaviridae
 86215 Hominidae

28/5/9 (Item 2 from file: 5)

10233189 **Biosis No.:** 199090017668
GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION OF CANCER MAPS OF FINLAND

Author: PIISPANEN R (Reprint)
Author Address: UNIV OULU, LINNANMAA, SF-90570 OULU,
FINLAND**FINLAND

Abstract: In order to reveal possible cause-and-effect relationships and correlations
between geochemical variables and the incidences of various forms of **cancer**,
geochemical maps (soil groundwater) and **cancer** maps of Finland are compared using
standard methods of correlation analysis. The **cancer incidence maps** published by the
Finnish **Cancer** Registry and soil and groundwater geochemical maps published by the
Geological Survey of Finland, both in colour, were decoded to numerical incidence or
concentration values by placing a rectangular grid of 684 evenly spaced observation
points over each map representing the entire area of the mainland of Finland, i.e. the
points were located at intervals of about 25 kilometres on the ground. Bivariate
correlation coefficients were calculated between the variables for **cancer** incidence and
the geochemical data matrices. As a general rule, the results show a low degree of
correlation between the variables ($r = 0.00$-0.40), which suggests that the types studied of
cancer are not related to the geochemical variables. There are a few possible exceptions,
however, such as **cancer** of the colon in males and females in relation to arsenic and
uranium in the soil and hardness of the groundwater, where the Spearman product-
moment correlation coefficients are 0.59, 0.55 and 0.51 respectively, so that the **cancer**
may have a geochemical factor implicated in their aetiology, albeit very vaguely. The

relatively high correlation coefficients (0.61, 0.62 and 0.63 respectively) recorded for the dependence of total **cancer** in females on groundwater hardness and uranium and arsenic in till must be regarded as meaningless in view of the multicausative aetiology of total **cancer** (all forms combined).

Registry Numbers: 14797-55-8D: NITRATES; 7440-61-1: URANIUM; 7440-66-6: ZINC; 7440-38-2: ARSENIC; 7439-95-4: MAGNESIUM; 7439-89-6: IRON; 7782-41-4: FLUORINE
Descriptors: HUMAN NITRATES URANIUM ZINC ARSENIC MAGNESIUM IRON FLUORINE SOIL GROUNDWATER CARCINOGENS EPIDEMIOLOGY
DESCRIPTORS:
Major Concepts: Epidemiology--Population Studies; Freshwater Ecology--Ecology, Environmental Sciences; Oncology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Pollution Assessment Control and Management; Soil Science; Toxicology
Biosystematic Names: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
Common Taxonomic Terms: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
 Chemicals & Biochemicals: NITRATES; URANIUM; ZINC; ARSENIC; MAGNESIUM; IRON; FLUORINE
Concept Codes:
07514 Ecology: environmental biology - Limnology
  10060 Biochemistry studies - General
  10069 Biochemistry studies - Minerals
  22506 Toxicology - Environment and industry
  24007 Neoplasms - Carcinogens and carcinogenesis
  37015 Public health - Air, water and soil pollution
  37054 Public health: epidemiology - Organic diseases and neoplasms
  52805 Soil science - Physics and chemistry
Biosystematic Codes:
86215 Hominidae

28/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 972)
DIALOG(R)File 972: EMBASE
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0077865850   **EMBASE No:** 1999352182
 The Senegalese cholera epidemic of 1995 to 1996, an example of the geographic approach to health studies

 L'epidemie de cholera de 1995-1996 au Senegal: Un exemple de geographie de la sante
 Roquet D.; Diallo A.; Kodio B.; Daff B.M.; Fenech C.; Etard J.-F.
 Bel Air, 22490 Plouer-surRance, France
 Corresp. Author/Affil: Etard J.-F.: ORSTOM, BP 1386, Dakar, Senegal

 Cahiers Sante (Cah. Sante) (France) December 1, 1998 , 8/6 (421-428)

There have been many cholera outbreaks in Senegal since 1971. The last outbreak began in the Dakar region in August 1995. It spread to the Diourbel, Fatick, Saint-Louis and Thies regions. In January 1996, the outbreak hit the Niakhar study area in the Fatick region. A team from ORSTOM (the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Cooperation) has been recording demographic events in this area for almost 15 years. The geographic approach is based on the automated mapping of cholera in hamlets and villages. Such studies investigate the factors determining the spread of diseases, within the context of land use. Three sets of data were used: demographic data that had been routinely collected and were available from a database, digitized maps and epidemiological data from a surveillance system set up to monitor the outbreak. A series of **incidence maps**, over time and on various scales, were generated using specialized software. The maps were analyzed and the outbreak was found to be heterogeneous over time. There were two waves of the outbreak and differences according to age and gender. The degree of heterogeneity depended on the place of residence. Heterogeneity was probably determined by village size, roads and the concentration of inhabitants within hamlets, which is roughly equivalent to the number of people per bore hole. These preliminary results suggest that further research is necessary, looking at different geographical scales (e.g. households, districts and regions). Qualitative studies of water use and the organization of the water supply are also required.

Medical Descriptors:
* cholera--epidemiology--ep
adolescent; adult; child; demography; **epidemic**; female; geographic distribution; human; infant; major clinical study; male; newborn; review; Senegal
SECTION HEADINGS:
  Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology

0021341560   **EMBASE No:** 2007439972C
  The spread of poliomyelitis in Germany since the end of World War II

Die ausbreitung der poliomyelitis in Deutschland seit ende des zweiten weltkrieges
Windorfer A.
Kinderklin., Stuttgart
Corresp. Author/Affil: Windorfer A.: Kinderklin., Stuttgart

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift (Dtsch. Med. Wschr.) December 1, 1953 ,

78/27-28 (957-962)
ISSN: 0012-0472

Although this paper deals mainly with poliomyelitis in Western Germany in the years 1946-1952, it also summarizes German epideroiological data since the first major out-break in 1909. The epidemiographic data for Western Germany are very clearly presented in annual **incidence maps**. Since 1920 **epidemic** peaks have occurred at intervals of 3 to 5 yr., each peak being higher than the previous one. The incidence of poliomyelitis in inter-**epidemic** years has also steadily risen. On the other hand, the case mortality has steadily fallen. Poliomyelitis spreads slowly from '**epidemic** centres'. The coalescence of several **epidemic** centres produces large **epidemic** areas; areas heavily infected in one year tend to be spared in subsequent years. These phenomena have recently been blurred by the rising incidence of endemic poliomyelitis. The difficult years of 1914-1918 and 1945-1946 were marked by a very low incidence of poliomyelitis. This is in conformity with the well-known inverse relation between standard of living and poliomyelitis. This German experience cannot be explained by symptomless infection of infants under the protection of maternal antibody, as has been suggested for primitive communities.

Drug Descriptors:
maternal antibody
Medical Descriptors:
* Germany; *poliomyelitis; *war
community; **epidemic**; German Federal Republic; infant; infection; mortality; protection

50/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

15578290 **PMID:** 12807802 **Record Identifier:** PMC212777
Design of a national retail data monitor for public health surveillance.

Wagner Michael M; Robinson J Michael; Tsui Fu-Chiang; Espino Jeremy U; Hogan William R
The RODS Laboratory, Center for Biomedical Informatics, University of Pittsburgh, Suite 550, 100 Technology Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15219, USA. mmw@cbmi.pitt.edu

The National Retail Data Monitor receives data daily from 10,000 stores, including pharmacies, that sell health care products. These stores belong to national chains that process sales data centrally and utilize Universal Product Codes and scanners to collect sales information at the cash register. The high degree of retail sales data automation enables the monitor to collect information from thousands of store locations in near to real time for use in public health surveillance. The **monitor** provides **user** interfaces that display summary sales **data** on timelines and **maps**. Algorithms **monitor** the data automatically on a daily basis to detect unusual patterns of sales. The project provides the resulting data and analyses, free of charge, to health departments nationwide. Future plans include continued enrollment and support of health departments, developing methods to make the service financially self-supporting, and further refinement of the data collection system to reduce the time latency of data receipt and analysis.
Descriptors: *Automatic Data Processing; *Commerce--statistics and numerical data--SN; *Databases, Factual; *Disease Outbreaks; *Nonprescription Drugs; *Population Surveillance--methods--MT ; Algorithms; Computer Security; Delivery of Health Care; Disease Outbreaks --statistics and numerical data--SN; Humans; Nonprescription Drugs --economics--EC; United States; User-Computer Interface
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Nonprescription Drugs)
Record Date Created: 20031013
Record Date Completed: 20031117
Date of Electronic Publication: 20030604

Title: **WalkMap: developing an augmented reality map application for wearable computers**
Author(s): Lehikoinen, J.; Suomela, R.
Author Affiliation: Nokia Res. Center, Tampere, Finland
Journal: Virtual Reality , vol.6 , no.1 , pp.33-44
Publisher: Springer-Verlag
Country of Publication: UK
Publication Date: July 2002
ISSN: 1359-4338
SICI: 1359-4338(200207)6:1L.33:WDAR;1-P
CODEN: VIREFH
Language: English
Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Application (A); Practical (P)
Abstract: We have designed, implemented, and evaluated a map application for wearable computer users. Our application, called WalkMap, is targeted at a walking user

in an urban environment, offering the user both navigational aids as well as contextual information. WalkMap uses augmented reality techniques to display a map on the surrounding area on the user's head-worn display. WalkMap is constructed by the means of software development, user interface design and evaluations, and existing knowledge on how humans use maps and navigate. The key design driver in our approach is intuitivity of use. We present the design and implementation process of our application, considering human-map interfaces, technical implementation, and human-computer interfaces. We identify some of the key issues in these areas, and present the way they have been solved. We also present some usability evaluation results   (*23 refs.*)
Subfile(s):   C (Computing & Control Engineering); E (Mechanical & Production Engineering)
Descriptors: augmented reality; cartography; computer displays; human factors; image processing; mobile computing; portable computers; user interfaces
Identifiers: WalkMap; augmented reality **map** application; **wearable computers**; walking **user**; urban environment; navigational aids ; contextual **information**; head-worn display; context-awareness; software development; user interface design; human-map interfaces; human-computer interfaces; usability evaluation
Classification Codes: C7840 (Geography and cartography computing); C6130V (Virtual reality); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C6180 (User interfaces); C6150N (Distributed systems software); E1410 (Ergonomics)
INSPEC Update Issue: 2002-041
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05841754
Title: Effective visualization tools for large data sets [SPatial InfraRed Imaging Telescope]
Author(s):   Oborn, S.M.; Garlick, D.S.
Author Affiliation: Div. of Comput. Sci., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT, USA
Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering , vol.2178 , pp.40-7
Country of Publication: USA
Publication Date: 1994
Conference Title: Visual Data Exploration and Analysis
Conference Date: 7-8 Feb. 1994
Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA
Conference Sponsor: SPIE IS&T
ISSN: 0277-786X
CODEN: PSISDG
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 1473 5/94/$6.00
Language: English
Document Type: Conference Paper in Journal (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Explores the visualization techniques, design objectives, implementation trade-offs, and results of creating visualization tools for evaluating data from the SPatial InfraRed Imaging Telescope (SPIRIT III) space based sensor which is estimated will produce 8 Gbytes of data a day for approximately 20 months. The effectiveness of visualization tools is evaluated in terms of data accessibility and user control over visual information. Visual presentation is also evaluated as a contributing factor to the perceived effectiveness and success of these tools (*8 refs.*)

Subfile(s): A (Physics); C (Computing & Control Engineering)

Descriptors: aerospace computing; astronomical telescopes; astronomy computing; data visualisation; image sensors; infrared astronomy; infrared detectors; infrared imaging; radiometers; user interfaces

Identifiers: effective visualization tools; large data sets; design objectives; implementation trade-offs; space based **sensor**; **data** accessibility; **user** control; **visual information**; **visual** presentation; **SPatial** InfraRed Imaging Telescope; SPIRIT III; Midcourse Space Experiment; MSX; IR astronomy

Classification Codes: A9575P (Mathematical and computer techniques in astronomy); A0762 (Detection of radiation (bolometers, photoelectric cells, i.r. and submillimetre waves detection)); A0760D (Photometry and radiometry); A9555L (Aerospace instrumentation); C7350 (Astronomy and astrophysics computing); C6130B (Graphics techniques); C6180 (User interfaces)

INSPEC Update Issue: 1995-001

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56/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 99)
DIALOG(R)File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
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1254899 **H.W. Wilson Record Number:** BAST95050659
On the design of hyper "spaces"

Dieberger, Andreas ; Bolter, Jay D
Communications of the ACM v. 38 (Aug. '95) p. 98
Document Type: Feature Article **ISSN:** 0001-0782 **Language:** English **Record Status:** New record

Abstract: Part of a special section on the design of hypermedia applications. Spatial strategies used in the design process for hypermedia applications are discussed. Two strategies for spatializing are VIKI, which allows **users** to arrange **information** in a spatial layout and **detect spatial structures** in this **representation**, and WebWorld, a virtual landscape in which users can place links to their homepages or gateways to their own WebWorlds.

Descriptors: Graphical user interfaces; Hypermedia systems ;

18364035 **PMID:** 17709800
A future of cancer prevention and cures: highlights of the Centennial Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research.

Cho W C
Department of Clinical Oncology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong SAR, PR China. chocs@ha.org.hk
Document type: Congresses
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The Centennial Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) was held from 14-18 April 2007 at the Los Angeles Convention Center. This meeting brought together a diverse group of over 18 000 researchers working in the fields of basic and applied cancer sciences, and explored how cancer research could be used most effectively to prevent and cure cancer at the earliest possible stage. The goal of the AACR Annual Meeting was to stimulate the dialog between basic and clinical researchers so that the translation of new discoveries might be speeded up for the benefit of cancer patients. Advances in the clinical application of genomics, epigenomics and proteomics to diagnose, monitor and prognosticate cancer development led to a dramatic increase in the number of presentations with a translational focus at this year's meeting. Several remarkable areas were particularly highlighted in this report, including The **Cancer** Genome **Atlas, cancer** stem cells, microRNA and siRNA, targeted therapy and individualized treatment. This article tries to bring attention to some hot topics in the program that are both new and noteworthy. For those who did not attend the meeting, this report may serve as a highlight of this important international cancer research meeting.
Tags: Female; Male
Descriptors: *Forecasting; *Medical Oncology; *Neoplasms--prevention and control--PC; *Neoplasms--therapy--TH; *Primary Prevention--trends--TD ; American Cancer Society; Combined Modality Therapy; Genomics; Humans; Neoplasms--genetics--GE; Primary Prevention--standards--ST; Proteomics; Research--standards--ST; Research--trends--TD; Review Literature as Topic; Survival Analysis; Tumor Markers, Biological--analysis--AN
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Tumor Markers, Biological)
Record Date Created: 20080204
Record Date Completed: 20080318
Date of Electronic Publication: 20070820

0072815773   **EMBASE No:** 1985221189
Hypertension prevalence and the status of awareness, treatment, and control in the United States

Roccella E.J.
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20205, United States
Corresp. Author/Affil: : National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20205, United States

Estimates of the prevalence of hypertension in the United States have varied owing to differences in interpretation and extrapolation of the data. In 1978 the National High Blood Pressure Education Program issued a consensus document estimating the prevalence of high blood pressure in the United States. Results from the 1976-1980 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) allow for a revised estimate. The purpose of this report was to arrive at consensus on a prevalence figure and also to provide information on the distribution of hypertension by blood pressure level, age, race, and sex. The prevalence estimates used are based on hypertension defined as blood pressure measurements greater than or equal to 140/90 mm Hg (average of 3 readings taken on 1 occasion) or self-reported taking of antihypertensive medication. Based on NHANES II data, blacks have a higher prevalence than whites (38% vs 29%) and men show a higher prevalence than women (33% vs 27%). These data again confirm the tendency for the prevalence of hypertension to increase with age in the U.S. population - this holds true for blacks, whites, men, and women. Progress in high blood pressure control efforts has traditionally been measured by change in the status of awareness, treatment, and control. Changing the hypertension threshold from 160/95 to 40/90 mm Hg, as recently recommended, substantially lowers these measures: the percentage of hypertensives aware of their condition falls from 74% to 54%, the percentage taking antihypertensive medication falls from 56% to 33%, and the percentage with controlled hypertension decreases from 34% to 11%. These apparent decreases reflect a change in the frame of reference rather than changes in hypertension treatment status. In addition, hypertension prevalence rates from NHANES II (1976-1980) were applied to 1983 Bureau of the Census population figures to estimate the total number of Americans with hypertension and their distribution by age, sex, race, and severity of blood pressure level. Since NHANES II did not include persons 75 years of age or older in its sample, data from a pilot study on systolic hypertension in the elderly were used for

prevalence estimates in this age group. Estimates for children under 6 years of age and hypertensive persons controlling their pressures without medication could not be included in this analysis because of a lack of reliable data on these groups.

Medical Descriptors:
* hypertension
blood pressure measurement; cardiovascular **system**; diagnosis; epidemiology; **geographic distribution**; human; prevalence; priority journal; risk factor; united states
SECTION HEADINGS:
 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
 Internal Medicine

06670888
Title: Arkansas Gap analysis project: state-wide biodiversity mapping research
Author(s):   Dzur, R.S.; Garner, M.E.; Smith, K.; Limp, W.F.; Xiaojun Li; Wang Song
Author Affiliation: Center for Adv. Spatial Technol., Arkansas Univ., Fayetteville, AR, USA
Book Title: URISA Proceedings. Papers from the Annual Conference of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association
Inclusive Page Numbers: 74-83
Publisher: Urban & Regional Inf. Syst. Assoc, Washington, DC
Country of Publication: USA
Publication Date: 1995
Conference Title: Proceedings of 33rd Annual URISA Conference
Conference Date: 16-20 July 1995
Conference Location: San Antonio, MN, USA
Number of Pages: x+771
Language: English
Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Application (A)
Abstract: Remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) technologies are facilitating biodiversity research and cooperation in Arkansas at a previously unforeseen scale. The Arkansas Gap project combines a three-prong approach to meeting the challenge of investigating biological diversity at a state-wide scale. This three-level approach, designed by the National Biological Service, mandates mapping of current vegetation, predicted vertebrate distribution and management boundaries. Within this framework, the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) is conducting research to accomplish these mapping goals for the Gap project. Defining current vegetation is a critical component in the Gap process. Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) satellite imagery was used to map current vegetation of Arkansas. Using imagery

acquired between 1990-1993, the image processing team classified digital data on the basis of similar soil units in the EASI/PACE image processing environment. Data were correlated to existing vegetation information residing in CAST's GIS facilities. Output from this process consists of al vegetation map containing 150 million pixels, each characterizing the vegetation for a 30x30 m patch of ground. The vegetation map initiates connections among other aspects of the Gap mapping effort   (*8 refs.*)

Subfile(s): B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering); C (Computing & Control Engineering)

Descriptors: biology computing; cartography; ecology; geographic information systems; image classification; remote sensing; soil

Identifiers: Arkansas Gap analysis project; state-wide biodiversity mapping research; remote **sensing**; **geographic information systems**; **biological** diversity; vegetation mapping; predicted vertebrate **distribution** mapping; management boundary mapping; Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies; Landsat Thematic Mapper; satellite imagery; digital data classification; similar soil units; EASI/PACE image processing environment; data correlation; GIS facilities; 30 m; 150 Mpixel

Classification Codes: B7730 (Other remote sensing applications in Earth sciences); B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); C7330 (Biology and medical computing); C7840 (Geography and cartography computing); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques)

Numerical Indexing: size: $3.0E+01$ m; picture size: $1.5E+08$ pixel

INSPEC Update Issue: 1997-033

Copyright: 1997, IEE

75/5/15 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
(c) 2009 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rights reserved.

0013957360   **E.I. COMPENDEX No:** 1997503894273
Infectious disease and climate change: A fuzzy database management system approach

Penaloza, Manuel A.; Welch, Ronald M.
 Corresp. Author/Affil: Penaloza, Manuel A.: Dep of Mathematics and Computer, Science, Rapid City, United States
 Editor(s): Anon
 Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, IGARSS'97. Part 3 (of 4)
 Conference Location: Singapore, Singapore   **Conference Date:** 19970803-19970808
 Sponsor: IEEE; NASA; NOAA; ONT; URSI; et al
 E.I. Conference No.: 47149
 International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS) (Dig Int Geosci Remote Sens Symp (IGARSS)) 1997 , IEEE 97CH36042 4/- (1950-1952)
 Publication Date: 19970101
 Publisher: IEEE

CODEN: IGRSE
Document Type: Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding   **Record Type:** Abstract
Treatment: G; (General review)
Language: English   **Summary Language:** English
Number of References: 3

Infectious diseases are reemerging globally, many of them being climate-related. The integration of remote sensing and disease outbreak data along with GIS and artificial intelligence approaches provides the tools for predicting future disease outbreaks. A fuzzy database management system (FDBMS) has been constructed for this purpose, storing disease outbreaks and a variety of parameters such as precipitation, temperature, population density, elevation and other variables. The FDBMS is able to search the database and provide disease risk assessments based upon crisp and fuzzy conditions stated about spatial, temporal, climatic and other parameters. The fuzzy search is generated either by using a graphical user interface (GUI) or a fuzzy query language (FQL). FQL is an extension to the well-known relational Structural Query Language (SQL), and it allows the user to make complex queries. The FDBMS is able to display the locations of previous disease outbreaks on a world map in the system GUI. Currently, nine years of U.S. disease data from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and from the state of Texas are stored in the database. A major expansion to global datasets is in progress, and international health agencies are asked to contribute to this effort.

Descriptors: Artificial intelligence; Climate change; Disease control; Fuzzy sets; **Geographic information** systems; Graphical **user** interfaces; Query languages; Remote **sensing**; Risk assessment; * **Distributed** database **systems**

Identifiers: Fuzzy database management systems (FDMS); Fuzzy query languages (FQL); Structured query languages (SQL)

Classification Codes:
443.1 (Atmospheric Properties)
461.6 (Medicine)
723.3 (Database Systems)
731.1 (Control Systems)
903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use)
921 (Applied Mathematics)

75/5/17 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144: Pascal
```
    13010137    PASCAL No.: 97-0293408


    Remote sensing and disease control : past, present and
future


    HAY S I
    Trypanosomiasis and Land-use in Africa (TALA) Research
Group, Department
of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford,
OX1 3PS, United
```

English Descriptors: **Biological monitoring**; Satellite;
  Imaging; **Geographic information system**; Tropical
  disease; Vector; Human; **Distribution**; Anopheles
albimanus;
  Glossina; African sickness; Malaria; Epidemiology
Broad Descriptors: Culicidae; Diptera; Insecta; Arthropoda;
Invertebrata;
  Glossinidae; Trypanosomiasis; Protozoal disease;
Parasitosis; Infection;
  Public health; Culicidae; Diptera; Insecta; Arthropoda;
Invertebrata;
  Glossinidae; Trypanosomiase; Protozoose; Parasitose;
Infection; Sante
  publique; Culicidae; Diptera; Insecta; Arthropoda;
Invertebrata;
  Glossinidae; Tripanosomiasis; Protozoosis; Parasitosis;
Infeccion; Salud
  publica

French Descriptors: Surveillance biologique; Satellite;
Formation image;
  Systeme information geographique; Maladie tropicale;
Vecteur; Homme;
  Distribution; Anopheles albimanus; Glossina;
Trypanosomiase africaine;
  Paludisme; Epidemiologie

Classification Codes: 002B30A01C; 235

81/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

15036942 **PMID:** 12410963
GIS prediction model of malaria transmission in Jiangsu province.

Yang Guojing; Zhou Xiaonong; Malone J B; McCarroll J C; Wang Tianping; Liu
Jianxiang; Gao Qi; Zhang Xiaoping; Hong Qingbiao; Sun Leping
Jiangsu Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Wuxi 214064, China.
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
OBJECTIVES: To perform GIS spatial analysis on malaria transmission patterns in
Jiangsu after setting up a malaria database and developing GIS model of malaria
transmission in Jiangsu province. METHODS: The epidemiological GIS database of
malaria in Jiangsu province was established using ArcView 3.0a software. The climate
data covering Jiangsu province and its peripheral area were extracted from the
FAOCLIM database, the total growing degree days (TGDD) for Plasmodium vivax were
calculated, and spatial distribution for TGDD was analyzed by ArcVeiw 3.0a. RESULTS:
The predicted **malaria distribution map** based on TGDD was created, which showed
that the transmission of malaria decreased gradually from west to east, which can be
divided into three belts according to the degree of transmission. The 14-year mean
morbidity **distribution map** of **malaria** in Jiangsu showed that the middle and west parts
of Jiangsu is the most serious endemic area. The morbidity in the areas along the Taihu
valley, such as Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou, as well as Nantong and a few of northern
counties are the lowest. The morbidity of other places is at the middle level. The 14-year
mean morbidity **distribution map** of **malaria** is correlated with predicted **malaria
distribution map** for TGDD. CONCLUSION: It is possible to **monitor** the **malaria**
transmission by GIS predicted model based on TGDD.
Descriptors: *Databases, Bibliographic; *Malaria--transmission--TM ; China--
epidemiology--EP; Geographic Information Systems; Humans; Malaria --epidemiology--
EP; Models, Biological
Record Date Created: 20021104
Record Date Completed: 20021119

81/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

14663570 **PMID:** 11832690

Estimated global distribution and regional spread of HIV-1 genetic subtypes in the year 2000.

Osmanov Saladin; Pattou Claire; Walker Neff; Schwardlander Bernhard; Esparza Jose
Joint HIV Vaccine Initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Geneva, Switzerland.
osmanovs@who.ch

Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS; AIDS/HIV

The objective of this study was to estimate the global **distribution** and **regional** spread of different **HIV**-1 genetic subtypes and circulating recombinant forms (CRFs) in the year 2000. These estimates were made based on data derived from global HIV/AIDS surveillance and molecular virology studies. HIV-1 incidence during the year 2000 was estimated in defined geographic regions, using a country-specific model developed by WHO-UNAIDS. The proportion of new infections caused by different HIV-1 subtypes in the same geographic regions was estimated by experts from the WHO-UNAIDS Network for HIV Isolation and Characterization, based on results generated by HIV molecular epidemiology studies in 1998 to 2000. The absolute numbers and relative proportions of new infections due to different genetic subtypes of HIV-1 by different geographic regions were calculated using these two sets of estimated data. The results of the study demonstrated that the epidemiology of HIV-1 subtypes and CRFs is characterized by their differential distribution and varying significance as a driving cause of the pandemic on regional and global basis. The largest proportion of HIV-1 infections in the year 2000 was due to subtype C strains (47.2%). Subtype A/+CRF02 AG was estimated to be the second leading cause of the pandemic (27%), followed by subtype B strains (12.3%). The same analysis confirmed an increasing role of HIV-1 CRFs in the pandemic. The authors conclude that combined analysis of data based on the global HIV/AIDS surveillance and molecular virology studies provides for a useful model to **monitor** the dynamics of the global spread of **HIV**-1 subtypes and CRFs on regional and country levels-the information of potential importance for diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS, as well as for the development globally effective HIV vaccines.
Descriptors: *HIV Infections--virology--VI; *HIV-1--classification--CL; *Population Surveillance; *World Health ; Genotype; HIV Infections--epidemiology--EP; HIV-1--genetics--GE; Humans; Incidence; Prevalence
Record Date Created: 20020208
Record Date Completed: 20020308

FULLTEXT

? show files

```
File    9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2009/Nov 16
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          (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
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          (c) 1999 The Gale Group
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File  444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2009/Nov W2
          (c) 2009 Mass. Med. Soc.
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? ds

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Set      Items    Description
S1     2795682    (BIOLOGIC? OR ZOOLOGIC? OR PHYSIOLOGIC? OR BODY OR
BODILY OR ANATOMIC? OR PATIENT? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PEOPLE? ? OR PATRON?
? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR USER? ?)(5N)(DATA OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR SIGNAL? ? OR
INFORMATION? ? OR INFO OR DATAPOINT? ? OR SPEC OR SPECS OR SPECIFICS OR
TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP OR TEMPS OR PULSE? ? OR GLUCOSE)
S2      215069    FEVER? ?
S3      253782    BLOOD()(SUGAR? ? OR COUNT? ? OR LEVEL? ? OR PRESSURE?
?)
S4        4215    VITALS
S5       92802    (THYROID OR HORMONE OR HORMONAL? OR STRESS OR
GLUCOSE)(3N)(LEVEL? ? OR AMOUNT? ?)
S6       76259    (HEART OR HEARTS OR HEARTBEAT? ? OR BREATH? OR PULSE? ?
OR RESPIRAT?)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S7     3093692    DIABET? OR FLU OR INFLUENZA? ? OR FLUS OR HIV OR
HUMAN()IMMUNO()DEFICIENC? OR HUMAN()IMMUNODEFICINEC? OR
ACQUIRED()IMMUNE()DEFICIENC? OR MALARIA? OR CANCER? ? OR ALLERGY OR
ALLERGI OR HAYFEVER? ? OR HAY()FEVER? ? OR HYPERTENSION? ? OR
HYPERTENSION? ? OR PANDEMIC? ? OR EPIDEMIC? ?
S8     5919049    S1:S7
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S9       77408   S8(15N)(MAP OR MAPS OR  MAPPED OR MAPPING OR
CARTOGRAPH? OR WORLDMAP? OR STATE(1X)STATE OR COUNTR?(1X)COUNTR? OR
REGIONAL? OR CITY(1X)CITY OR COUNTY(1X)COUNTY OR TOWN(1X)TOWN OR
VILLAGE(1X)VILLAGE OR PLACE(1X)PLACE OR (ZIPCODE? ? OR ZIP()(CODE OR
CODES))(1X)( ZIPCODE? ? OR ZIP()(CODE OR CODES)) OR
LOCATION(1X)LOCATION OR REGION(1X)REGION OR FLOOR(1X)FLOOR OR ROOM
(1X)ROOM OR WARD(1X)WARD OR ((SPATIAL? OR SPATIOTEMPORAL? OR
GEOGRAPH?)(3N)(CHART OR CHARTS OR GRAPH OR GRAPHS OR REPRESENTATION? ?
OR SCHEMA? ? OR SCHEMATI? OR VISUAL?)) OR ATLAS OR ATLASES)
         LIMITALL S9
S10      25587   MAP OR MAPS
S11      16925   MAPPED OR MAPPING
S12       1271   CARTOGRAPH?
S13          4   WORLDMAP?
S14      47063   STATE(1X)STATE OR COUNTR?(1X)COUNTR? OR REGIONAL? OR
CITY(1X)CITY OR COUNTY(1X)COUNTY OR TOWN(1X)TOWN OR VILLAGE(1X)VILLAGE
OR PLACE(1X)PLACE OR (ZIPCODE? ? OR ZIP()(CODE OR CODES))(1X)( ZIPCODE?
? OR ZIP()(CODE OR CODES)) OR LOCATION(1X)LOCATION OR REGION(1X)REGION
OR FLOOR(1X)FLOOR OR ROOM(1X)ROOM OR WARD(1X)WARD
S15        761   (SPATIAL? OR SPATIOTEMPORAL? OR GEOGRAPH?)(3N)(CHART OR
CHARTS OR GRAPH OR GRAPHS OR REPRESENTATION? ? OR SCHEMA? ? OR
SCHEMATI? OR VISUAL?)
S16       3522   ATLAS OR ATLASES
S17      22958   PREVALENCE OR INCIDENCE OR DISTRIBUT?
S18      14136   (S12 OR WEARABLE(3N)COMPUTER? ? OR SENSER? ? OR SENSOR
OR SENSORS OR BIOSENS?R? ? OR DETECT?R? ? OR MONIT?R? ? OR SCANNER?  ?
OR (SENSE? ? OR SENSING OR TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR MONIT?R? OR
SCAN OR SCANS OR SCANNING OR SCANNED)(5N)(DEVICE? ? OR INSTRUMENT? OR
IMPLEMENT? ? OR APPARAT? OR APPLIANCE? ? OR SYSTEM? ? OR ASSEMBL? OR
MECHANISM? ? OR MEMBER? ? OR ELEMENT? ? OR TOOL? OR UNIT OR UNITS OR
MODULE? ? OR MICRODEVICE? ? OR PIECE OR PIECES OR PART OR PARTS OR
PORTION? ? OR STRUCTURE? ? OR BODY OR BODIES OR OBJECT? ? OR ITEM OR
ITEMS OR COMPONENT? ?))
S19          4   S13 AND S9
S20          4   RD  (unique items)
S21      77408   S10:S16
S22        122   S17()S21
S23        122   S22 AND S8
S24        122   S23 NOT S13
S25         51   S24/2004:2009
S26         71   S24 NOT S25
S27         59   RD  (unique items)
S28       5511   S8(5N)S17
S29       1016   S28(7N)S21
S30        189   S28(S)S18
S31        187   S30 NOT (S23 OR S13)
S32         92   S31/2004:2009
S33         95   S31 NOT S32
S34         82   RD  (unique items)
S35       2908   S18(7N)S8
S36       2122   S17(5N)S21
S37         18   S35(S)S36
S38          2   S37 NOT (S30 OR S23 OR S13)
S39          2   RD  (unique items)
S40        117   S35 AND S36
S41         75   S40 NOT (S37 OR S30 OR S23 OR S13)
S42         36   S41/2004:2009
```

```
S43         39   S41 NOT S42
S44         33   RD  (unique items)
S45        731   S35(7N)S21
S46         20   S45/TI
S47         20   S46 AND S9
S48         20   S47 NOT (S40 OR S37 OR S30 OR S23 OR S13)
S49         12   RD  (unique items)
S50        288   S35(7N)(S11 OR S12 OR S15)
S51        265   S50 NOT (S47 OR S40 OR S37 OR S30 OR S23 OR S13)
S52        151   RD S51  (unique items)
S53          1   S51/2004:2009 FROM 9
S54        161   S51/2004:2009 FROM
9,16,160,148,621,441,149,15,635,636,135,619,457,444
```
? **log off**

27/3,K/23 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148: Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

09656745   **Supplier Number:** 19320978 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Spatial smoothing of geographically aggregated data, with application to the construction of incidence maps.

Muller, Hans-Georg; Stadtmuller, Ulrich; Tabnak, Farzaneh
Spatial smoothing of geographically aggregated data, with application to the construction of incidence maps.

Abstract: ...specifically suited for smoothing spatially aggregated data. It is particularly suitable for the construction of **incidence maps**. The method circumvents the arbitrariness of choosing a point within each geographic area at which...
Abstract:
```
...per aggregation area are available. We illustrate our
procedures with an
application to San Francisco acquired immune
deficiency syndrome (AIDS) incidence data, where the
aggregation
areas correspond to zip code areas.
     Our proposed...discussed in the next section. This
model forms the
basis for our application to AIDS incidence mapping where
cases have been aggregated over zip code areas. In this
application, N is
```

the...

...produce a smooth intensity surface that will aid the study of
spatiotemporal change as the **epidemic** spreads.
    The remainder of the article is organized as follows: In Section 2 we
introduce...

...worked out in detail and serves to illustrate our methods, especially
the construction of spatiotemporal **incidence maps.** We provide
auxiliary results and the proofs for the asymptotic analysis in an
Appendix.
    2...

...equal to) 1. The case d = 2 obviously is the most important case for
geographic **incidence mapping** applications. We assume that knowledge on values of the functions g and f is available...data as we
encounter them in our application. Deaggregation becomes then necessary to
construct smooth **incidence maps.**
    3. ASYMPTOTIC RESULTS
    For the asymptotic analysis of estimators (Mathematical Expression
Omitted) (11), we require...if x = (X.sub.i), (Y.sub.n)(x) = 0 otherwise.
    4. CONSTRUCTION OF AIDS **INCIDENCE MAPS** FOR SAN FRANCISCO
    We demonstrate our methods in the context of the spatially aggregated
count...

...described in Section 1. Our aim is to describe the spatiotemporal spread
of the AIDS **epidemic** in San Francisco. Counts of reported incident
AIDS cases are available in spatially aggregated form...basis and thus
contain additional time information. To demonstrate the temporal spread of
the AIDS **epidemic,** we constructed the estimates for successive time

periods. To obtain reasonable numbers of observations for...1985-1987,
total number of cases N = 3,497), for the early rise of the **epidemic**
. The more recent spread of the **epidemic** is illustrated in Figures
4g and 4h, with estimated intensity surfaces for the years (g...

...Studying the sequence of maps in Figures 4a-h, it becomes evident how
the AIDS **epidemic** started in a locally confined region near the
center of San Francisco County in the...
...estimated surfaces beyond those implied by the theoretical derivations
in Section 3. However, the estimated **incidence maps** allow us
to visually display the spread of the AIDS **epidemic** rather instructively.
We expect the proposed methodology to be useful beyond the application
to spatiotemporal...

...are available in epidemiological data bases, where the proposed methods
could be relevant for disease **incidence mapping.**
The related situation of spatially aggregated regression data, which
occurs whenever averages over aggregated areas...F., and Valleron, A. J.
(1992), "Epidemiologic Mapping Using the Kriging Method: Application to an
Influenza-Like Illness **Epidemic** in France," American Journal
of Epidemiology, 135, 1293-1300.
Centers for Disease Control (1985), "Revision...

...United States," Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 36, 1-5.
----- (1992), "Revised Classification System for **HIV** Infection
and Expanded Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS Among Adolescents and
Adults," Morbidity and Mortality...

...Ulm, Germany. Farzaneh Tabnak is Research Scientist,
California
Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, **HIV**-
Epidemiology
Branch, Sacramento, CA 94234. The authors wish to thank two
referees and an
associate...

...valuable help with several steps in the implementation
of the program
code. They thank the **HIV**/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office
of AIDS,
California Department of Health Services for providing
access to...

27/3,K/39 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

02944906   **Supplier Number:** 107123518 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT
)
**A climate-based model predicts the spatial distribution of the Lyme disease vector
Ixodes scapularis in the United States.(Research)**

Brownstein, John S.; Holford, Theodore R.; Fish, Durland
Environmental Health Perspectives , 111 , 9 , 1152(5)
July ,
2003
 Publication Format: Magazine/Journal
ISSN: 0091-6765
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic
Word Count: 5893   **Line Count:** 00519

Text:
...risk for Lyme disease in much of the United States.
Although a
county-level vector **distribution map** exists for the United
States, its accuracy is limited by arbitrary categories of
its reported...

...logistic model for I. scapularis in the 48 conterminous
states to
improve the previous vector **distribution map.** We used
ground-observed environmental data to predict the
probability of
established I. scapularis populations...

...for habitat suitability was assessed by sensitivity analysis and was
used to reclassify the previous **distribution map**. The spatially modeled relationship between I. scapularis presence and
large-scale environmental data provides a...

...of prevention efforts at populations at risk at the appropriate times of
year. Although a **distribution map** (Dennis et al. 1998) exists
for the United States, both the criteria for classification and...

...Lyme disease (Fish and Howard 1999).
        Because of the important role of an accurate vector **distribution map** for Lyme disease prevention, we developed a
spatially predictive logistic model for I. scapularis in the United States
to improve the current reported vector **distribution map**, and
highlight areas of potential emerging disease risk. This model builds upon
other vector distribution...

...We used this spatially explicit habitat suitability model to dissect the
relative importance of seasonal **temperature** and humidity in determining the **biologic** constraints of I. scapularis distribution.
This study is also unique because we validated the environmental...

...each variable, including mean, maximum, minimum, and standard deviation
(SD).
        We selected the U.S. **distribution map** of I. scapularis
as the dependent variable in the model (Dennis et al. 1998). This
distribution map was converted into the 0.5(degrees) grid, assigning each cell the category that took...
...of 88% and a specificity of 89%. This cutoff was used to reclassify the

existing **distribution map.** Of the reported locations (n =
427), 66% were defined as established, and 11% of the...

...unsuitable. Areas previously defined as established
maintained the same
classification. We therefore propose a new **distribution map**
for I. scapularis in the United States (Figure 5) with the
categories
established, suitable for...

...minimum temperature was the only variable to increase in
importance,
once again indicating a significant **biologic** role. Maximum
temperature and vapor pressure also played a significant
role in
determining the range of I. scapularis...

...the conterminous United States. This suitability map
builds upon data
from the previously published vector **distribution map**
(Dennis
et al. 1998). Although their map comprehensively covers all
counties of the
United States...

...accurate predictions of the current and potential future
distribution of
I. scapularis.
        Our improved vector **distribution map** evaluates
whether
a particular location can support a continuous population
of I. scapularis.
Therefore, unsuitable...J Med Entomol 31:323-332.
        Rogers DJ, Randolph SE. 2000. The global spread of
malaria in
a future, warmer world. Science 289:1763-1766.
        SAS. 2001. The SAS System for...

Long-Term Health Effects of Particulate and Other Ambient Air Pollution: Research Can Progress Faster If We Want It To.

Kunzli, Nino; Tager, Ira Bruce

...must be repeated separately for each research project.
        There are a variety of applications and **users** of such
GIS
exposure **data:**
        * Environmental health scientists. Investigators of
the long-term air
pollution health effects will benefit substantially...

...may be easily derived from these maps (22,23).
        * Policy makers. Availability of annual exposure
distribution
maps will allow continuous evaluation of the change over
time in
population exposure (e.g., the...

...This approach has been successfully applied once so far,
with the use of
the American **Cancer** Society (ACS) cohort (11). However,
because
exposure maps were not available to this study, cities...

...27.) Peters A, Pery S, Doring A, Stieber J, Koenig W,
Wichmann HE.
Increases in **heart rate** during an air pollution episode. Am
J
Epidemiol 150(10):1094-1098 (1999).
        (28.) Pope AC, Dockery DW, Kanner RE, Villegas GM,
Schwartz J. Oxygen
saturation, **pulse rate**, and particulate air pollution. Am J
Respir Crit Care Med 159:365-372 (1999).
        (29...

27/3,K/41 (Item 3 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

02910991   **Supplier Number:** 58410756 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
GEOGRAPHIC MAPPING DEMONSTRATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL INEQUALITY, TEEN BIRTHS AND STDS AMONG YOUTH.

Hardwick, Deborah; Patychuk, Dianne
The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality , 8 , 2 , 77
Summer ,
1999
 Publication Format: Magazine/Journal
ISSN: 1188-4517
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic
Word Count: 6375   **Line Count:** 00590
...transmission chain, dispersing the rates of STD
transmission over a
broader geographic area, and an **epidemic** is no longer
sustainable
(Blanchard et al., 1998).
        Ever since Snow first mapped cases of...

...the Broad Street Pump to identify the water source as
the cause of the
cholera **epidemic** in London in the mid-19th century, mapping
of
disease has been an integral epidemiological tool for small
area analysis.
Technological developments in the past twenty years have
made geographic
information systems easier to use for **people** outside the
geographic **information** field (Clarke, McLafferty, &
Tempalskilarke, 1996). Geographic **information** systems
enable
users to identify locations of high prevalence and monitor
intervention and control programs for infectious
diseases...

...the likelihood unique events would affect the stability
of the rates and
distribution over time. **Distribution maps** are supplemented
by
mapping by census tracts with high incidence rates to
provide an additional
...

...1992 and 1995.

   Unprotected sexual intercourse puts sexual partners at risk for
contracting STDs, including **HIV.** The most common reportable STDs in
Toronto are genital chlamydia and gonorrhea. While the incidence...to core
theory, areas with higher concentrations of a disease are necessary to
sustain an **epidemic** (see Blanchard et al., 1998), suggesting
increased need for targeted health promotion and prevention programming...

...genital chlamydia and gonorrhea) but not on any other maps, including
the low family income **distribution map** (Figure 1). One may
ask if there is a very sexually active, tight network of...

...teen births and/or genital chlamydia and gonorrhea may be missed if one
relies on **distribution maps** as indicators of programming needs.
   This study demonstrates the need for geographically targeted public
health...

01978062   **Supplier Number:** 71004386 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Estimating the number of helminthic infections in the Republic of Cameroon from data on infection prevalence in schoolchildren.

Brooker, Simon; Donnelly, Christl A.; Guyatt, Helen L.
Bulletin of the World Health Organization , 78 , 12 , 1456
Dec ,
2000

...survey, we assumed that the prevalence remained stable.
We provide estimates of the number of **people** infected
in
Cameroon using **data** for schoolchildren; additional
estimates are
based on the modelled, ages-stratified data. We also
provide...required to
incorporate more precisely within the estimation procedure
the effect of
geographical heterogeneity in **prevalence. Maps** of the
distribution of the prevalence of helminthic infection are
being developed
for **malaria** (18) and lymphatic filariasis (19). Ongoing
work, in
collaboration with the World Health Organization, is...

...prevalence across districts using relations with
environmental variables
(20). This approach is being developed for **malaria** (21) and
is an
area of helminthic epidemiology which clearly warrants
further work. Such
studies...RW et al. The need for maps of the transmission
of transmission
intensity to guide **malaria** control in Africa. Parasitology
Today,
1996, 12: 455-457.
(19.) Michael E, Bundy DAP. Global...

...2000, 47: 245-288.
(21.) Snow RW et al. A preliminary continental risk
map for
malaria mortality among African children. Parasitology
Today, 1999,
15: 99-104.
(22.) Bradley DJ, McCullough FS...

01635769   **Supplier Number:** 18652650 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Temporal and spatial distribution of anopheline mosquitos in an Ethiopian:
implications for malaria control strategies.**

Temporal and spatial distribution of anopheline mosquitos in an Ethiopian: implications for malaria control strategies.

...clusters) (1). The nonrandom distribution of both
anopheline larvae (2)
and adult mosquitos (3) in **malaria** not only accounts for
the focal
and heterogeneous pattern of disease transmission but also
suggests...

...than more expensive blanket coverage. Theoretical
considerations on the
nonrandomness of the spatial distribution of **malaria**
vectors
indicate that persistence of **malaria** is enhanced in a
heterogeneous
environment (4). Thus, knowledge of the spatial vector
distribution could
assist in **malaria** control operations.
     Identification of vector clusters, however, can be of
practical value
only if performed...

...training personnel in this area.
     This article describes the spatial and temporal
distributions of
anopheline **malaria** vectors in an Ethiopian village. Hand-
captured
collections of mosquitos inside human dwellings were
compared...

...8).
     Data management. Maps of the village, provided by the
National
Organization for Control of **Malaria** and Other Vectorborne
Diseases
(Ethiopia), were updated every month; construction of new
houses and

abandonment...the negative binomial is not a good model to explain the
mosquito distribution.
     Mosquito spatial **distribution maps**. Plots of the vector
density per house on village maps for the Ethiopian calendar year...

...and action. This calls for timely, low-level decision-making in the
institutions responsible for **malaria** control. Spatial clustering of
mosquitos was more evident during low population densities. Vector control
strategies...

...for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases and by the National
Programme for Control of **Malaria** and other Vectorborne Diseases,
Ethiopia.
     (Figures 1 to 4 ILLUSTRATION OMITTED)
     (a) Copies of these...1968, 10: 1-20.
     (11.) Bliss CI, Fisher RA. Fitting the negative binomial distribution
to **biological data**. Biometrics, 1953, 9: 176-200.
     (12.) Taylor LR, Woiwood IP, Perry JN. The density-dependence...

...USA. Correspondence should be sent to this author.
     (2) National Organization for the Control of **Malaria** and Other
Vectorborne Diseases, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
     (3) **Malaria** Control, Division of Control of Tropical Diseases,
World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

Special Features:
Descriptors: ...Malaria--
Geographic Codes:

01513451   01-64439
Sharing the wealth: Taking GIS data to the public

Ammerman, Peggy
American City & County v112n11 pp: 24-32
Oct 1997
ISSN: 0149-337X **Journal Code:** AMC
Word Count: 2947
Text:
```
...well.

The common denominator seems to be an interest in being
able to easily
mass-distribute map data primarily for flexible viewing
purposes. In just the past couple of years, a number...or
simply breaks
even with a GIS and map data distribution program, merely
distributing the
data to a wider circle of users can
```

27/3,K/56 (Item 1 from file: 619)
DIALOG(R)File 619: Asia Intelligence Wire

09154206 FBWP24593345 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
FIGHTING MALARIA, WATERBORNE DISEASES THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

BusinessWorld (Philippines)
Monday , August 26, 2002
Journal Code: FBWP **Language:** English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Word Count: 479

```
...from the University of the Philippines-Manila is helping
control and
prevent the spread of malaria by using a sophisticated tool
called
remote sensing.

The researchers led by Dr. Lydia R...

...geographic information system (GIS) to detect
environmental determinants
that support mosquito and snail populations transmitting
malaria and
```

schistosomiasis, respectively. The team did their research in Davao del
Norte.Remote sensing is...

...to other traditional data collection method such as field investigation,
research surveys and the like.

Malaria and schistosomiasis are water-related parasitic diseases
which remain to be major public health issues...

...sensing and GIS technologies, accurate and up-to-date environmental data
was generated. This includes **prevalence maps** of mosquitoes and schistosomiasis in study municipalities as well as risk maps of
malaria.

A map was produced that can be used as a guide to locate malarious and...

...with community-based epidemiologic data to construct statistical models
that can be used to predict **epidemic** or outbreaks. With models
formulated, the health management officers can plan and monitor control
programs...

34/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9: Business & Industry(R)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.

01978240 Supplier Number: 25459484 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
SB launches Cold and Flu Scale
(SmithKline Beecham is introducing cold and flu monitoring system, called Cold and Flu Scale; provides weekly measurement of incidence of cold/flu in UK)

34/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9: Business & Industry(R)

01737786 Supplier Number: 24128455 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Patient Monitoring Systems - Corporate Developments
**(Several firms are involved in the patient monitoring systems, including Hewlett-
Packard, Marquette Medical Systems, and SpaceLabs)**

Medical & Healthcare Marketplace Guide , v 1 , p I-614+
1998
Document Type: Journal; Industry Overview (United States)
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Word Count: 1690 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**

TEXT:
```
...Medical Systems, Inc.

Marquette Medical Systems is a leading manufacturer of
medical electronics
equipment and systems for diagnostic cardiology, patient
monitoring and integration of clinical information.

Marquette's Distributed Monitoring Care 2000 consists of an
entire
suite of solutions developed to help the hospital...
```

34/3,K/14 (Item 11 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16: Gale Group PROMT(R)

02058428   **Supplier Number:** 42659917 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**

Flu epidemic warnings continue
Chemist & Druggist , p 35
Jan 11 , 1992
Language: English   **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal ; Professional Trade
Word Count: 262
-
```
...is no shortage of vaccines in the UK.
     Latest figures from the colds and flu monitor run by
Meditex
```

Ltd for Smithkline Beecham show a distinct rise in the
incidence of
colds and **flu** with some degree of regional variation.
      In South Wales two elderly patients died from
illnesses...

34/3,K/15 (Item 12 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16: Gale Group PROMT(R)

01951245   **Supplier Number:** 42494082 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**

Tracking down the flu
Chemist & Druggist , p S14
Nov 2 , 1991
Language: English   **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal ; Professional Trade
Word Count: 933
  Supplier Number: (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Text:

  Every week around 200 GPs provide information on the
incidence
of colds and **flu** in their practice. The result is an up-to-
date
monitor of the season's trends
...a colds and flu monitor with Meditex Ltd, a specialist
research agency.
      In 1987, the **monitor** was increased to give a regional
split and
today it provides weekly information on the national
incidence of
colds and **flu** to Smithkline Beecham Health Care.
      The company sees the benefits as including:
      Allowing prediction of...

34/3,K/25 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148: Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

13702341 **Supplier Number:** 76914749 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Timely detection of meningococcal meningitis epidemics in Africa.

Lewis, Rosamund; Nathan, Nicolas; Diarra, Lamine; Belanger, Francois; Paquet,
Christophe
Lancet , 358 , 9278 , 287
July 28 , 2001
ISSN: 0099-5355
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext; Abstract
Word Count: 5872 **Line Count:** 00537
...in Africa are commonly detected too late to prevent many
cases. We
assessed weekly meningitis **incidence** as a **tool** to
detect epidemics in time to **implement** mass
vaccination.
        Methods Meningitis incidence for 41 subdistricts in
Mali was
determined from cases recorded...

34/3,K/36 (Item 3 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

02929838 **Supplier Number:** 87739657 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Clinical epidemiology of malaria in the highlands of western Kenya.
(Perspective).(Statistical Data Included)**

Hay, Simon I.; Noor, Abdisalan M.; Simba, Milka; Busolo, Millie; Guyatt, Helen L.;
Ochola, Sam A.; Snow, Robert W.
Emerging Infectious Diseases , 8 , 6 , 543(6)
June ,
2002
Document Type: Statistical Data Included **Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal
ISSN: 1080-6040
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic; Professional
Word Count: 4534 **Line Count:** 00408
...classification for epidemic-prone areas of Africa.
        In high-altitude zones of western Kenya, clinical
malaria has
an acutely seasonal **distribution,** is comparatively
concentrated in

```
the pediatric population, and is a substantial public
health problem every
...


...malaria in Kenya. Treating the highland districts as
special cases;
demanding intensive investment in early detection, warning,
and
forecasting systems; and frequent complex-emergency
responses by
government or nongovernmental organizations (33) may not be
the...
```

34/3,K/40 (Item 7 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

02024316   **Supplier Number:** 77276017 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Modelling HIV/AIDS epidemics in sub-Saharan Africa using seroprevalence data
from antenatal clinics.**

Salomon, Joshua A.; Murray, Christopher J.L.
Bulletin of the World Health Organization , 79 , 7 , 596
July ,
2001
 Publication Format: Magazine/Journal
ISSN: 0042-9686
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext; Abstract **Target Audience:** Academic; Professional
Word Count: 8176   **Line Count:** 00723

```
...been undertaken in only a small number of locations (2-
12). By contrast,
sentinel surveillance systems, which monitor the
prevalence of HIV infection in specific subpopulations,
have
been established in countries throughout the region, and
data are...
```

www.CDC.gov

http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/flu/WeeklyArchives1999-2000/weekly13.htm

^Influenza Summary Update
(for the week ending April 1, 2000--Week 13)

http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/flu/WeeklyArchives1999-2000/weekly08.htm
^Influenza Summary Update
(for the week ending February 26, 2000--Week 8)

for current: http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/usmap.htm

? show files

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200973
        (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters
```
? ds

```
Set     Items   Description
S1          1   PN=US 20060155580
S2       5711   AU=(KAWAMURA T? OR KAWAMURA, T?)
S3         20   S2 AND (MAP OR MAPS OR GEOGRAPHICAL?)
S4         19   S3 NOT S1
```
? log off

0014753493 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2005-101125/200511
Related WPI Acc No: 2005-091314
XRPX Acc No: N2005-087849
Biological information utilization system includes server which generates added value information representing geographical distribution of biological information of users received from measurement systems
Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD (MATU); KAWAMURA T (KAWA-I)
Inventor: KAMEI A; KAWAMURA T

Patent Family (4 patents, 106 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2004114180	A1	20041229	200511	B
EP 1635282	A1	20060315	200620	E
US 20060155580	A1	20060713	200646	E
JP 2005507222	X	20060803	200651	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): WO 2004JP8466 A 20040610; EP 2004746007 A 20040610; WO 2004JP8466 A 20040610; WO 2004JP8466 A 20040610; US 2005559723 A 20051207; WO 2004JP8466 A 20040610; JP 2005507222 A 20040610
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2003173254 A 20030618

Alerting Abstract WO A1
NOVELTY - A server (120) receives the biological information of the users, along with

the measurement time from the measurement systems (110-1 - 110-n). The server generates an added value information representing the geographical distribution of the received information, based on the received information. The generated information is transmitted to a receiver e.g. personal computer (PC) (130), mobile telephone. DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

1. server;
2. biological information utilization method;
3. biological information utilization program;
4. recorded medium storing biological information utilization program;
5. transmission data; and
6. receiver.

USE - For transmitting biological information such as body temperature, blood pressure, pulse, oxygen saturation level of blood of user using toilet apparatus or bed in home, public facility, medical institution, company, to receiver (claimed) such as personal computer (PC) with communication function, personal digital assistant (PDA), car navigation apparatus, mobile telephone, through network, for controlling spread of infectious disease such as influenza, food poisoning.
ADVANTAGE - Supports health care of users, reliably, by simple installation.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the biological information utilization system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
100 utilization system
101 network
110-1 - 110-n measurement systems
120 server
130 PC

0019615048 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2009-P86207/200970
Data creating apparatus for extracting meta data, has data creating unit for creating behavior map data representing classes converted by converting unit and representing modification relation among classes
Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)
Inventor: IIDA T; **KAWAMURA T**; NAGANO S; SHIMOGORI Y; YAMASAKI T

Patent Family (2 patents, 2 countries)				
Patent Number	**Kind**	**Date**	**Update**	**Type**
US 20090259655	A1	20091015	200970	B
JP 2009252145	A	20091029	200971	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): US 2009419777 A 20090407; JP 2008102444 A 20080410
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2008102444 A 20080410

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - The apparatus (100) has an extracting unit (101) extracting behavioral meta data about a topic from a document, where the behavioral meta data includes linguistic expressions about a behavior. A converting unit converts each linguistic expression into classes based on a behavior ontology that is expressed by a graph, where each linguistic expression about the behavior is set as an instance. A behavior-**map** creating unit (102) creates behavior **map** data representing each class converted by the converting unit and representing a modification relation among the classes.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

1. a relevant-behavior information output apparatus comprising a storage unit
2. a method for creating data
3. a method for performing a relevant-behavior information output.

USE - Data creating apparatus for extracting meta data about a topic from a document.
ADVANTAGE - The apparatus easily extracts a record of user behavior from the document accessible via a network and creates the behavior **map** data for presenting a relevant behavior based on the record.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a functional block diagram of a data creating apparatus.
100 Data creating apparatus
101 Extracting unit
102 Behavior-**map** creating unit
103 Behavior-**map** storage unit
104 Behavior-link weighting unit
105 Relevant-behavior selecting unit

0014396643 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2004-586035/200457
Related WPI Acc No: 1997-483635
XRPX Acc No: N2004-463421
Road information provision system for vehicle, has road network database that adds ranking to road map data, to represent road map data from origin of each route, and supplies road information to user providing road attribute information
Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA); ZH NIPPON DORO KOTSU JOHO CENT (NIDO-N)
Inventor: KAMIYA K; **KAWAMURA T**; MIYAI Y; NAKAJIMA J; SAKAI K

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
JP 2004226422	A	20040812	200457	B
JP 3934118	B2	20070620	200742	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): JP 199497611 A 19940511; JP 2004139913 A 20040510; JP 199497611 A 19940511; JP 2004139913 A 20040510
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 199497611 A 19940511; JP 2004139913 A 20040510

Alerting Abstract JP A
NOVELTY - The system includes a road network database (11) that adds ranking to road **map** data (10), to represent road **map** data from the origin of each route. When the road information user provides road attribute information such as position, road name or cross-point name, required road information (13) is searched from the database and supplied to the user.
USE - For providing road information such as traffic congestion during occurrence of accidents, through telephone and facsimile communication, to driver of vehicle e.g. passenger car or truck.
ADVANTAGE - Exact road information in a character or figure format can be obtained easily by simple operation of the user.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a block diagram of the road information provision system for vehicle. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
1 center side apparatus
2-4 user terminals
10 road **map** data
11 road network database
13 road information

? SHOW FILES

```
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/Sep
         (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2009/Nov 16
         (c) 2009 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
```

? DS

```
Set      Items   Description
S1         619   AU=(KAWAMURA T? OR KAWAMURA, T?)
S2           0   S1 AND (MAP OR MAPS OR GEOGRAPHICAL?)
```

? LOG OFF

No relevant results found.